

John C. Meisner, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 39, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

S. 3641. A bill for the relief of Lillian Frank Sclavi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER:

S. 3642. A bill for the relief of Maria Carraro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAUSCHE:

S. 3643. A bill for the relief of Francine Middelman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HART:

S. 3644. A bill for the relief of Frederick John Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself and Mr. McCLELLAN):

S. 3645. A bill to establish a National Advisory Commission on Interstate Crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 3646. A bill to assist aged individuals in obtaining health insurance at rates they can afford to pay, and to otherwise assist such individuals in paying for needed health care; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BIBLE (by request):

S. 3647. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act;

S. 3648. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on behalf of the United States to transfer from the United States to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property in said District; and

S. 3649. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, and the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, as amended, so as to bring within the provisions of such acts any person operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of a drug rendering such person incapable of operating the motor vehicle safely; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHURCH (for himself and Mr. DWORSHAK) (by request):

S. 3650. A bill to supplement and amend the act of June 30, 1948, relating to the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, and to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior issued under the act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. CHURCH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

S.J. Res. 205. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell 10 Liberty type merchant vessels to citizens of the United States for conversion into barges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PASTORE:

S.J. Res. 207. Joint resolution to suspend for the 1960 campaign the equal opportu-

nity requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for nominees for the offices of President and Vice President; placed on the calendar.

(See reference to the above joint resolution when reported by Mr. PASTORE, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

## RESOLUTION

### REFERENCE OF SENATE BILL 1935 TO COURT OF CLAIMS

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 332) referring S. 1935 to the Court of Claims, which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. EASTLAND, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

## FREDERICK JOHN WILLIAMS

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of Frederick J. Williams.

Mr. Williams is a resident of Dearborn, Mich., who was brought to this country from Wales, when he was only a few months old, in 1907.

In 1954, Williams was arrested as an alien who had joined the Communist Party, and ordered to be deported to the country from whence he came. Today, after having lived his entire adult life in the United States he is under final order for deportation to return to Great Britain on June 15, because our law provides that an alien is deportable if he joined the Communist Party subsequent to his being admitted to the United States.

Mr. Williams has exhausted his remedies in our courts. The immigration law is clear that he is subject to deportation for the political beliefs that he held, though obviously he developed those beliefs while being raised and educated in America.

There are other aspects to this case which would lead one to question the wisdom of resorting to such radical penalties as deportation. There is reason to believe that Williams, for much of his adult life, thought he was a citizen of the United States, and was not told by his parents he was born in Wales.

When his case was before the district court in Michigan, senior Judge Arthur F. Lederle, while recognizing the legality of the proceedings against Williams by the Immigration Service, stated:

Whatever views he acquired as to the relative merits of different types of government came from our public school system, news media and contacts with native-born companions. It was but natural for him to assume he had the right of freedom of thought, freedom of expression, and freedom of association. Had he been born a year later, he could not now be banished to a foreign land for exercising those rights.

Like many other judges, I find it difficult to reconcile some of the provisions of the Nationality Act with our American concepts of justice, fair play, and the humane treatment of individuals.

This is a moving opinion directed against a provision of law which I believe should be changed. Judge Lederle,

who retires from the Federal bench this month, on June 30, recognizes in his opinion a need to temper justice with mercy, even when we are dealing with those who did not believe in our system of government, or who come before our courts without the full protection of the constitutional rights of a citizen.

"Banishment" has odious historic meaning. I am a cosponsor of general legislation in the Senate—S. 2358—which would prohibit the deportation of a person who had entered as a legal alien for permanent residence before the age of 14 years, and thus have indicated my reservations concerning deportation in such cases of residence in the United States since childhood.

Further, the records of the Immigration Service indicate that Mr. Williams left the Communist Party in the late 1940's. As far as I can ascertain he has, in recent years, been a respectable, law-abiding citizen of his community. At the time he was a member of the Communist Party, he claims to have been exercising what he believed to be the rights afforded him as a citizen of the United States with regard to holding political beliefs.

Frankly, I believe that this Nation can fight communism without resort to the punishment of banishment for one who came as an infant to our shores more than 50 years ago. I cannot believe that we are afraid to have this person continue to live among us today. I do not see how the free world or the United States will be safer if he is deported to Great Britain.

This is a difficult situation. Hopefully, the day is not long away when Congress will modify the provisions of the law that are used in this deportation case. I believe this should be accomplished soon. In the meantime, I ask for private legislative relief in this case, and request a stay of the deportation until such time as the appropriate committees of the Congress have an opportunity to consider the case on its full merits.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the opinion of Judge Lederle be printed at this point in my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the opinion will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3644) for the relief of Frederick John Williams, introduced by Mr. HART, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The opinion of Judge Lederle, presented by Mr. HART, is as follows:

(U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division—No. 18089—Judgment: *Frederick J. Williams, Plaintiff, v. Walter Sahli, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization at Detroit, Mich., Defendant*; at a session of said court held in the Federal Building, Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 26, 1958. Present: Hon. Arthur F. Lederle, chief judge.)

In accordance with the findings of fact and conclusions of law as they appear in the opinion filed simultaneously herewith.

It is ordered, That the complaint be and it is hereby dismissed.

ARTHUR F. LEDERLE,  
Chief Judge.

section of this Act shall be equal to the amount of the expenses which would have been payable by the United States incidental to the death of the said David C. Larson, in accordance with section 310 of Public

the expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in international educational exchange activities under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 688) for the relief of certain aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 3, after line 24, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 13. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ernest Lee (Lee Ming-Sing) shall be held and considered to be the minor natural-born alien child of Watson O. Thoms, a citizen of the United States.

And, on page 4, at the beginning of line 5, to change the section number from "13" to "14".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

#### WILLIAM Y. ALLEN, JR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3105) for the relief of William Y. Allen, Jr., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to pay out of current appropriations available for the payment of severance pay, to William Y. Allen, Junior, Donald Baldwin Quintero, Johann Friedrich Stapelfeld, and Kenneth Gordon Woods, who were discharged from the United States Navy on June 30, 1959, amounts equal to the difference between (a) the amount of severance pay which would have been paid to them upon their discharge from the United States Navy if the computation of such severance pay had been based upon their actual commissioned service in the United States Navy, and (b) the amount of severance pay actually paid to them.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill for the relief of William Y. Allen, Jr., Donald Baldwin Quintero, Johann Friedrich Stapelfeld, and Kenneth Gordon Woods."

bill (S. 3083) for the relief of the State of Connecticut, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 2, line 4, to strike out "in

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the State of Connecticut, the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the State of Connecticut against the United States for reimbursement of an amount paid by such State to certain persons as compensation for personal injuries and property losses which they sustained on September 24, 1957, when a wing fuel tank fell from a Connecticut Air National Guard F-94 jet aircraft while it was being operated by a United States Air Force Reserve officer on active duty: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. And person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 207) to suspend for the 1960 campaign the equal opportunity requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for nominees for the office of President and Vice President was announced as next in order.

Mr. HART. Over, as not being proper calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

#### AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The Senate proceeded to consider a bill (S. 3496) to amend section 362(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following language be added to section 362(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.A. 360):

"The Commission may, upon a finding that the public interest would be served thereby, waive the annual inspection required under this section from the time of first arrival at a United States port from a foreign port, for the sole purpose of enabling the vessel to proceed coastwise to another port in the United States where an inspection can be held; provided that such waiver may not exceed a period of thirty days."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed

#### STRIKING OF MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION

The bill (S. 3532) to provide for the striking of medal in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition, to be held in Seattle, Washington, beginning April 21, 1962, and ending October 21, 1962, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Century 21 Commission not more than five hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Century 21 Commission and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Commission in quantities of not less than two thousand. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such Commission.

#### STRIKING OF MEDALS IN COMMEMORATION OF FOUNDING OF STATE OF IDAHO AS A TERRITORY

The bill (S. 3160) to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the State of Idaho as a Territory was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State of Idaho as a Territory, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Idaho Territorial Centennial Commission not more than ten thousand medals of either silver or bronze or both, of a suitable size and with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Idaho Territorial Centennial Commission subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as required by the Commission in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1963. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and